DECEMBER 3. 1741. NUMB. 677.

The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

LONDON, August 29.

THE French King's Letters Patent, appointing the Elector of Bavaria Generalissimo of the French Army marching to his Assistance, contain in Substance as follows:

'LOUIS, by the Grace of GOD, &c. Our most 'dear and beloved Brother and Cousin, the Elector of Bavaria, 'having requested us to prevent the Enterprizes of the Enemies 'that surround him, whose Measures tend to oppose by Force, 'his pursuing the Recovery of the Lawful Rights of his House, 'which he cannot dispense with himself from doing; we have 'been the more inclin'd to send our Auxiliary Army into his 'Dominions, inasmuch as we ourselves have an Interest in sup-'porting him: Wherefore we have constituted him our Lieu-'tenant General to represent our Person in our Army in Ger-'many, with full Power and Authority to command over all 'the Troops, both Horse and Foot, French and Foreigners, of 'which our Army shall be composed, to employ them where-'ever there is Occasion to oppose the Enterprizes of the common 'Enemies, and even enter their Territories in Case of Need, 'besiege and batter their Towns, Places and Castles, carry them 'by Storm, or take them by Capitulation, give them Battle; 'and, in short, do all other warlike Acts or Exploits, &c.

'*September* 15. By Letters from several Parts of Sussex and Kent, we have Accounts of surprizing Damage done in both those Counties, by the Hurricane which was felt there on Tues-day last; particularly at Canterbury, where several Parts of the City, by the Falls of Chimnies, and untileing of Houses, look'd as the Inhabitants say, as if it had been bombarded; near Chi-chester, Trees of prodigious Size were tore up by the Roots; and the Roads and Fields around were strow'd with Boughs of others; and all the Fruit remaining ungather'd, was every where blown off.

Last Saturday arriv'd a Mail from Holland, *with the following Declaration of War by the Court of* Russia *against* Sweden.

JOHN III. by the Grace of God Emperor and Sovereign of all the Russias, &c. *Be it known by these Presents,* That tho' the Conduct of the Crown of Sweden since our Accession to the Imperial Throne of all the Russias, as also during the Reigns of their Imperial Majesties our Predecessors of glorious Memory, and particularly since the Treaty of perpetual Peace which was concluded betwixt Sweden and Russia in 1721. and the strict Alliance which was afterwards made and confirmed on both Sides in the strongest Manner, has been on divers Occasions very prejudicial to the Empire, and manifestly contrary to pre-ceding Treaties; and tho' the Animosity which that Crown has discover'd and the Hostilities which it has committed these several Years to our great Prejudice, against our Interests, and the good of our Empire, are so grievous that we could not have any Treat-ment more intolerable and vexatious from a declared Enemy, as the Impartial World, which have been Witness to the whole, will testify. Nevertheless we have suffered all this patiently, in order to maintain the Treaty of perpetual Peace, and the Alliance concluded with Sweden religiously and inviolably, and that our Subjects might enjoy the Fruits of that Peace with Tranquility: and we did this in hopes that Sweden being at length sensible of our Magnanimity and constant Moderation, would put a Stop to a Conduct so opposite to the Treaty of Peace, and consent to the Re-establishment of a good Understanding, for the Welfare and Safety of the Subjects of both Dominions. In a Word, we have always manifested a sincere Desire for the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility; and we have omtted no Means consis-tent withour Imperial Dignity, for avoiding a War displeasing to God, and preventing the Effusion of innocent Blood.

Nevertheless these pacific Views, instead of having the desired Effect, have only served to encourage Sweden to heap Injury upon Injury, and to precipitate the Design which it had been forming for a long time to declare an open and unjust War against us; because we have heard from Stockholm, that the Crown of Sweden, in Violation of the perpetual Peace and Alliance concluded with us, declared War against us and our Empire on the twenty fourth of last Month, and afterwards caused it to be published at Stockholm, at a Time when its Troops and Fleet were ready to begin the Operations of War; tho' it be a Thing unknown in Christendom, and even among the most Savage Nations and Pagan Infidels, who have no Knowledge of the true God, to begin a War, as Sweden hath now done, without first notifying the Cause of Dissa-tisfaction, or at the least some Grievances, and demanding a Re-dress. For these Reasons, we are indispensably obliged by this Infraction of the Peace, and by the Declaration of War which the Crown of Sweden hath made against us and our Empire, to use Endeavours for the Security of our Kingdoms and Dominions, and to employ that Power which God hath given us, after having implored his Divine Assistance, for defending our Empire and our Subjects against this perfidious and wicked Enemy with an armed Force.

We have therefore order'd these Presents to published, to the end that our faithful Subjects may have Knowledge thereof, and that they may implore the Benediction of the Almighty, who is the Fountain of all Good, upon the just Arms which we have taken up for their Security and Defence against the Swedes, and that they may obtain a lawful Satisfaction; and we place our firm Confi-dence with the more Assurance in his Almighty Power, that as he is the Avenger of all Injustice, he will make our Enemies to fall into the Precipices which they had prepared for us.

Moreover, we enjoin our Subjects and others who are attach'd to us by their Oath and Duty, to have no manner of Communi-cation, Commerce, or Correspondence, by what Name soever, with the Subjects of the Crown of Sweden from this time; and we command them to guard against all Surprize and Attack from the Enemy, as well as against their Spies, and all other Hostili-

ties

and Enterprizes, and to fight upon every Occaſion for Us, our Empire and Country, and to expoſe their Lives for their Defence, as become loyal Subjects, according to their Oath and Duty, on pain of being call'd to a moſt ſevere Account.

In witneſs hereof we have ordered the preſent Declaration to be publiſhed throughout our whole Empire. Given at Peterſburg, Aug. 24. 1741. Sign'd in the Name of his Imperial Majeſty.

ANNE, Great Dutcheſs and Regent of the Empire.

At the ſame time the following Order was publiſhed,

Whereas there is in Appearance a great Number of Swediſh Subjects both in this City of Peterſburg and the other Cities of the Ruſſian Empire, his Imperial Majeſty, how unjuſt and diſpleaſing ſoever the Infraction of the Peace on the Part of Sweden may be to God, has ordered, in Purſuance of his natural Magnanimity, that the ſaid Swediſh Subjects ſhall enjoy his moſt gracious Protection for their Perſons and Effects, till they are able to withdraw from hence and the other Places of the Ruſſian Empire to their own Country. In conſequence hereof all our Ruſſian Subjects whatſoever are forbid under ſevere Penalties to do any Injury or Damage to the ſaid Swediſh Subjects, in their Perſons, Goods or Effects, ſo long as they ſtay in this City, or on the Frontiers of his Imperial Majeſty's Dominions. For this purpoſe the ſaid Swediſh Subjects who are at Peterſburg, or other Towns of Ruſſia, are enjoined to apply in Perſon forthwith to the Civil Magiſtrates thereof, and to declare whether they intend to return to their own Country, or to ſtay longer in this Empire.

Prince Charles of Lorrain is ſhortly expected at Bruſſels, with the Character of Governor General of the Auſtrian Netherlands, the Adminiſtration of which is, *pro tempore*, in the Hands of the Count de Harrach; mean time, Mons, Aeth and Charleroy, are fortifying in all Haſte, and the Garriſons are conſiderably reinforc'd.

They write from Venice, that Schach Nadir has renewed the War with the Turks, and was advancing towards the Grand Signior's Frontiers with an Army of 80,000 Men.

From the Camp at Tyrua, Sept. 8. *N. S.*

Two Days ago the Count de Neuperg receiv'd Advice, that the Pruſſian Army only expected a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men to come and give us Battle; upon which our Troops have receiv'd Orders to keep in Battle Array. Our General's Camp is very advantageouſly ſituate upon a Hill, and the Pruſſians are incamp'd on a Plain with a Marſh on the Right and another on the Left.

Breſlau, Sept. 10 *N. S.* The King began his March two Days ago with his whole Army, but which Way we know not as yet. We hear that the Auſtrian Army is retir'd towards Bohemia.

Vienna, Sept. 9. *N. S.* A Grand Council has been held at Preſburg upon the Report made there by Mr. Robinſon, of his Negotiation in Sileſia, which 'tis ſaid has not been ſo ſucceſsful as it were to be wiſh'd. We hear that the Queſtion has been put in Council, whether it were not proper in the preſent Juncture to ſend for ſome of the Troops that are in Italy? Some Perſons of Diſtinction have already begun to retire with their beſt Effects, and ſeveral of the Avenues of this Province are fortifying.

Ratiſbon, Sept. 10. 'Tis ſaid in the Elector of Bavaria's Declaration of War, 'That the haughty Conduct of the Court of Vienna had engaged him to take Arms, not to make Conqueſts, but to recover his Right: And, after an hiſtorical Deduction of his Rights to the Succeſſion of Auſtria, and repreſenting the ſignal Services done to the Family of Auſtria by that of Bavaria, and the ill Treatment which the latter has receiv'd from the former on divers Occaſions, and their conſtant Refuſal to give him Satisfaction, it adds, That ſince the Great Dutcheſs of Tuſcany does not conſent to yield voluntarily what he challenges, he is oblig'd to force her to it by Arms, being unwilling to have it ſaid in Hiſtory, that *he made great Pretences, but did little*; that he has receiv'd effectual Succours from the King of France, hopes to have others from the Empire, and finally he ſummons the States of the reſpective Provinces to own him for their Sovereign, and promiſes to maintain them in their Prerogatives, which thoſe are not to expect who continue obſtinate in their Attachments to the Court of Vienna, &c.

Hanover, Sept. 15. *N. S.* Two Days ago the General Pont Pietin ſet out to command the Forces at Hamelen, whither a fine Train of Artillery was ſent at the ſame time; and Yeſterday the General Wendt ſet out for the Camp at Nienbourg.

Preſburg, Sept. 13. The Elector of Bavaria has ſummon'd the Upper Auſtria, and the Town of Lintz, to ſend Deputies and Commiſſaries for regulating his Paſſage thro' that Country, and for the Maintenance of his Troops whilſt they remain in thoſe Parts. This Summons was accompanied with a Letter, or Declaration, importing his Intentions, by this Expedition, to take Poſſeſſion of all the late Emperor's Succeſſion.

Extract of a Letter from the HAGUE, Sept. 21.

"Letters from Hanover of the 15th inform us, that the French Miniſter M. Buſly ſpeaks in very ſoft and ſmooth Language there, and is very far from giving himſelf any of thoſe Airs which ſome People pretended to expect he would. His whole Diſcourſe is on the pacifick Temper of the Cardinal and the Court of France, the Neceſſity there is of ſatisfying the Demands of ſome Princes, and of adjuſting thoſe Claims that might otherwiſe diſturb the Peace of Europe. The true Tendency of all this is as well underſtood at that Court as in any other Place in the World, and this will appear by the Meaſures taken by his Britannick Majeſty, who is diſpoſed to make uſe of every favourable Opportunity, in order to ſecure the Quiet of Germany, and to render the beſt Offices he is able to his Allies.

My Correſpondent at Paris, by a Letter dated the 15th Inſt, informs me, that People of Penetration there begin to perceive their Court does not talk in altogether ſo high a Strain as it did lately. The mighty Expences they are at, and the many Affairs they have upon their Hands, render a War with Great-Britain, a Thing terrible to think of. Of late therefore a Report has been ſpread, that Means will be found to make up the Difference between the two Courts in an amicable Manner, whereupon the Actions are riſen very conſiderably, which ſhews, that the Inclinations of the People coincide with the Schemes of the Cardinal.

Berlin, Sept. 14. His Majeſty's Miniſters here do not affect to give Credit to what is ſaid of the King's having actually rejected all Propoſitions from the Queen of Hungary, they treat it on the contrary as an injurious Calumny, and aſſert that his Pruſſian Majeſty will quickly demonſtrate to all the World, that he had nothing leſs in view than to aggrandize himſelf at the Expence of the Houſe of Auſtria, as there can be nothing farther from his Heart than concurring in ſuch Meaſures as may prove detrimental to the German Liberty. Time will ſhew how far all this may be depended upon.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. Capt. Meadley, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Naſſau, writes Word, that his Boats had taken out of a little Bay near Vivero, two Barks laden with Lime and Crockery Ware; and that he had order'd the Things to be taken out, and the Barks to be burnt.

And Capt. Martin, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Aſſiſtance, writes Word, that he has taken two Prizes, which he is bringing into Spithead; the firſt of which is call'd the Conception, of 180 Tons, bound from Port Paſſage to Carthagena, with Beef, Pork, and Flour, for the King of Spain's Fleet; ſhe was commanded by Don Juan Gonzelez, and had 37 Men on board.

board. The other of 200 Tons, bound from Greenland to St. Jean de Luz, with Oil and two Whales, and had 62 Men on board. Capt. Martin is alſo bringing with him to Spithead, two Prizes, taken by Capt. Harriſon, in the Argyle, off the Bar of Oporto.

BOSTON, November 16.

Laſt Week a young Man belonging to this Town, arrived here from Charles-Town in South-Carolina, who informs, that he was taken with Capt. Howland in April laſt, and carried into the Havanah, where he continued near 5 Months; that in September laſt, he, with nine others, made their Eſcape in a Canoe, and having taken a ſmall Spaniſh Sloop, they proceeded for Georgia, where they afterwards arrived, having ſuffered great Hardſhips in their Paſſage for want of Proviſions, &c.

The Perſon alſo informs, that while he was at the Havanah, he ſaw the Spaniſh Admiral Don Rodrigo de Torres's Ship blown up, which happen'd in the following Manner; a Flaſh of Lightning firſt ſet Fire to the Rigging a-loft, and the Round-Tops, which melted the Tar, and this falling flaming upon the Deck, with Pieces of burning Rigging, ſoon made the Ship ſo hot, that the Admiral, with his Officers and Men left her: Her Deck being on Fire, ſo heated the Guns, that they fired off diſtinctly, and the Fire at laſt coming at 50 Barrels of Gun-Powder, the Ship was blown all to Pieces with an amazing Noiſe, and ſeveral large Pieces of Timber, &c. being thrown far into the Air, fell upon the Shipping in the Harbour, and Houſes in the Town, which did a vaſt deal of Damage, kill'd at leaſt 50 People, and wounded many more. She was called the Invincible, and was a new Ship of 70 Guns. This happen'd on the 1ſt of July laſt.

After this Accident, the Admiral hoiſted his Flag on board another Ship of the ſame Force, call'd the Glorious, which was alſo ſtruck with Lightning juſt that Day Month after, by which the Flag was tore from the Main-Top-Maſt-Head, and the Maſt ſhiver'd from the Top to the Bottom; ſeveral Men were alſo kill'd and wounded by this Accident. The Admiral ſoon after this, betook himſelf to his Country Seat, where he had a fine Horſe, which he greatly valued, kill'd under him by a Flaſh of Lightning, and he was himſelf ſtruck to the Ground; it alſo ſtruck his Houſe, and very much ſhattered one End of it, and tore a Bridge all to Pieces that he was about to paſs over. Upon theſe Misfortunes of the Admiral's, the Spaniards ſay, when it thunders, *Now let the Admiral take care of himſelf.*

Our Informer further ſays, That the People at the Havannah were conſtantly in Fear of a Viſit from Admiral Vernon, and had ſeveral Times laid their Boom acroſs the Entrance of their Harbour while he was there. They have 11 Men of War in the Harbour, but not a 5th Part manned. They have a great Number of Land Forces in and about the City. The Engliſh Priſoners there would have been diſcharged by the Governor, but the Admiral would not admit of it.

We are informed by Capt. Templer, that the Affair of a War with France is ſtill as uncertain as formerly. That Sir John Norris had been up to London ſince his Return from the Coaſt of Spain, but was ſince that come down to Portſmouth, where he had hoiſted his Flag, and 'twas thought he would ſoon ſail to Holland to convoy his Majeſty Home. That he (Templer) met in the Channel his Majeſty's Ship Rupert, of 60 Guns, going in with two Prizes, one a Veſſel from Ireland for France, loaded with Wool and woolen Yarn, *which is Death for the Maſter*; the other a fine new Spaniſh Privateer Ship of 30 Guns, and upwards of 200 Men. The Rupert's Lieutenant, who was on board Capt. Templer, told him, that this Privateer had been out of St. Sebaſtian's but about 48 Hours, and was the firſt Cruiſe ſince ſhe was built: That ſhe taking the Rupert for a 20 Gun Ship, (it being in the Night) gave her a broad-ſide, and continued the Diſpute for an Hour, but ſhe was at laſt made ſenſible of her Miſtake, having loſt her Main and Mizen Maſts, and a great many Men before ſhe ſtruck. The Rupert had one Man kill'd, and three or four wounded. This is the third or fourth Privateer taken by the Rupert this War.

Laſt Friday Capt. Breading arrived here in about ſeven Weeks from Briſtol, who informs, that he came out with the Tranſports bound to Jamaica with Troops, who went to Ireland to join the Proviſion Ships and Convoy. The Number of Troops are ſaid to be 5000.

NEW-YORK, November 23. 1741.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſt. died here, in the 78th Year of his Age, Mr. STEPHEN DE LANCEY, Merchant, deſcended of an Ancient and Proteſtant Family in Normandy in France: He was a Gentleman of a liberal Education equal to his Birth, of quick Parts, and ſolid Judgment; left his Native Country, and the Inheritance of his Anceſtors, at the time of the Perſecution of the Proteſtants in France, preferring the true Worſhip of God to all Earthly Conſiderations; and after ſome time ſpent in Holland and England, came to and ſettled in this Country, where with the greateſt Honour and Reputation, he acquired a very plentiful Fortune.

He was a publick ſpirited Gentleman, a ſincere Friend, generous, hoſpitable, charitable to an eminent Degree.

In ſhort, He is a general Loſs.

His Works praiſe him, and will follow him,

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Bryant from London, by whom we hear that his Majeſty has aſſembled an Army in his German Dominions of 30,000 Men; and that the Preliminaries of an Accomodation were agreed on between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Pruſſia. In this Veſſel arrived here Count Zinzendorff, with his Retinue, and we hear he intends ſoon for Pennſylvania, having purchaſed the Land that Mr. Seward bought at the Forks of Delaware.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrrived here Capt. Seymour from Jamaica, from whence we hear that the Admiral ſtill remains at Cumberland, where a ſtrong Battery of upwards of 30 Guns was built.

Capt. Neate of Philadelphia, in a large new Ship of 20 Guns, was arrived at Jamaica, having in her Paſſage met with two Spaniſh Privateer Sloops, who in a Calm attack'd ſaid Ship; Capt. Neate defending himſelf, after a long Fight, drove the Spaniards off, having kill'd a great Number of their Men; one of them made to the Shore with all Expedition, both Pumps being at work and the Men bailing out the Water, but ſhe ſeemed to grow deeper, and Night coming on he loſt Sight of them both; next Morning Capt Neat ſaw one of them again, but that which he had diſabled he could not ſee, and imagines ſhe ſunk. On his Arrival at Jamaica Affidavits were taken concerning the Matter, in Order to recover the 5 *l.* for each Man kill'd on board the Enemy; and Commodore Trevor ordered that none of the Men ſhould be preſs'd. Capt, Neat had 1 Man wounded in the Breaſt 1 loſt an Arm, and 1 a Leg, but none kill'd.

The Ship mentioned ſome time ſince to be ſeen going into Jamaica without Maſts, proves to be a Ship of 24 Guns belonging to the Havannah, bound from Leguira to that Place, with Money to pay off the Soldiers; the Bills of Lading were found, but they had not yet diſcover'd the Money.

The Account of the Death of Don Blaſs is confirm'd, alſo the blowing up Admiral Torres's Ship; and that three Men of War were ſunk at the Havanah, on the Appearance of our 80 Gun Ships bound home.

Cuſtom-Houſe New-York *Nov.* 23.

Hazard from London, Miln from Aberdeen, Boyd jun from Jamaica, Jauncy from St. Kitts, Tortola & St. Euſtatia, Newbold from St. Euſtatia, Richardſon from St. Thomas, Langdon from Coroſoa

Bec

Beckman from Suranam, Denmark from Philadelphia, Outward-Entries. *Cannon for Boſton, Creſſwell, Rice, and Rigby for North, Carolina, Morgan for So. Carolina, Pitts for Virgin Iſlands, Gilbert and Adderly for Coracoa, Meſnard for London,* Cleared. *Phenix, and Vickers to Antigua, Tingly to Jamaica, Vardell to Bermuda, Creſwell to North Carolina.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Sunday Night laſt, Count *Zinzendorff* arrived here from *New-York*, attended by ſome of the *Moravian* Brethren, who are, with a conſiderable Number more expected in the Spring, to be ſettled at *Nazareth* on the Forks of *Delaware*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred Inwards*

Snow Thane, William Weems, from Aberdeen.
Snow Margaret and Mary, Alex. Sloan, from N. Caſtle on Delaw.
Ship Totneſs, John Deverell, from Briſtol.

Entred Out,

Ship Elizabeth and Jane, Robert Macky, for Jamaica.
Brigt. Mary, Thomas Oliphant, for Maryland.
Snow Thane, William Weems, for South-Carolina.
Snow Britannia, John Perry, for Barbados.

Cleared.

Ship Vernon, Joſeph Redmond, to South-Carolina.
Snow Loyalty, John Fowler, jun. to Antigua.
Sloop Rebecca, George Spafford, to the Britiſh Forces.
Ship Bacchus, Charles Hartley for Jamaica,
Brigt. Lucy, John Lindſay, to S. Carolina.
Brigt. Nancy, William Fadre, to Boſton.
Sloop Dolphin, Michal Dumareſq, to Boſton.
Brigt. Nancy, David Davis, to Briſtol.
Ship William and Mary, George Houſton, to Virginia.
Snow Molly, John Cranch, to S. Carolina.
Sloop Dragon, Jeremiah Jenks, to Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Mary and Hannah, Henry Savage, to Antigua.
Ship Linnen Draper, George Stewart, to Newry.
Brigt. Clymer, John Houſton, to Jamaica.

TO be SOLD at the Poſt-Office Philadelphia, THE NEW INVENTED IRON FIRE-PLACES; Where any Perſon may ſee ſome of them that are now in Uſe, and have the Nature and Advantages of them explain'd.

Juſt Publiſhed,

POOR *Richard's* ALMANACK for the Year 1742. Printed and Sold by B. Franklin.

ROBERT STRETTEL,

INtending for London this Fall, deſires immediate Payment of all thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the Time agreed on, and to adjuſt Accounts with ſuch who have any Demands on him.

N. B. Said STRETTEL, has lately imported from London, in the Ship Vernon, variety of European and Eaſt-India Goods; to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at his Houſe, in Front-Street.

For JAMAICA,

The Brigt. SALLY, JOSEPH ARTHUR, Maſter.

WILL ſail in Ten Days, half her Loading being on board: For Freight or Paſſage agree with ſaid Maſter on board, or Capt. Seymour, in Second-Street.

Philadelphia, November 25. 1741.

STray'd or Stolen about 6 Weeks ago, from Robert Rawlinſon, of this City, Butcher, a Sorrel Horſe, 5 Years old next Spring, thirteen Hands high, a natural Pacer, four white Feet, a Blaſe down his Face, branded on the near Hoof R R. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by Robert Rawlinſon.

AN Account of the Money received and diſburſed for the Orphan Houſe in GEORGIA, by the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield; to be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price *One Shilling*

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negro, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, can make ſix or ſeven pair of Shoes a Week, or he is fit to go to Sea, or for any Country Buſineſs. Enquire of Thomas Rodgers, in Front-Street, at the Sign of the Boot.

To be SOLD

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Joſeph Cattell, in the Townſhip of Eaveſham, and County of Burlington; it is a new frame Houſe, with two Rooms upon a Floor, and three Fire Places in it, and a Cellar under one Part of the Houſe: Likewiſe a new Smith's Shop, with two Forges in it, and a good Well with a good Pump in it, three Acres and a quarter of Land belonging to it; the ſaid Lot is about two Miles above Ancocus Ferry, upon navigable Water, and joining to a Griſt Mill. Any Perſon inclining to buy, may apply to Jonas Cattell living in the ſaid Houſe, and they may have it at a reaſonable Rate. ⊙

PETER BAYNTON,

At his Houſe, at the lower End of Front-Street,

HAS to ſell, a choice Parcel of Madera Wines, newly and directly imported from Madera; likewiſe ſome of the ſame Wines very good, lately imported from New-York: Alſo from Britain, a freſh parcel of eight quarters ſpotted Rugs, eight quarters, ſeven quarters and ſix quarters Blankets, red and blue Bays, ſtriped Duffels, red Ditto, all ſorts of ozenbrigs, ell-wide, yard and ſeven eights Cotton Check, ell, yard, ſeven eights, and three quarters wide Linnen Checks, ſtriped Linnen, coarſe broad Cloaths, ſeven eights Garlix, fine Scarlet Shaloons, ſeveral ſorts of Iriſh Linnen, fine Diapers of ſundry breadths, Tea, Gun Powder, Lead and Shot of many ſorts. He has alſo to ſell, the beſt Rice of this Year's growth, juſt come in from South-Carolina, Soal Leather, Pitch and Tar, New-England and Weſt-India Rum, red Leather Chairs, Whalebone, Mackrel, Bibles and Primers, Liquoriſh Ball, a large Parcel Maſts and Spars, and two Inch Plank from New-England, ſome Engliſh Cordage and Anchors, Raiſins, corded and plain Dimity, white Fuſtian, Window Glaſs 8 by 10, and ſundry other Goods; to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, either at the uſual Credit, or at a conſiderable Diſcount for ready Money.

THE TRUSTEES of the General Loan-Office of the Province of Pennſylvania, hereby give Notice to all ſuch Mortgagers, who are in Arrears on their Mortgages, taken by Virtue of the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly made for emitting of Bills of Credit, preceding the Six hundred thouſand £. Act; that they pay the Arrears due from them reſpectively, to the ſaid Truſtees, or renew their Mortgages, according to the Tenour of the Act laſt mentioned; otherwiſe the Truſtees are directed to proceed againſt thoſe who ſhall be Delinquent as the Laws direct.

Nov. 18. 1741. JOHN KINSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons who are poſſeſſed of any of the Bills of Credit of this Province, made at any time before the Year 1739, that they bring them into the Loan-Office at Philadelphia, to be exchanged. The Time in which it ought to have been done, and alſo for the Currency of the ſaid Bills, being long ſince expired. Attendance will be given to this Purpoſe, on the fourth Day of each Week, ſome time to come, by JOHN KINSEY.

ABſconded from the Brigantine Lucy, John Lindſay, Maſter, two Men, Sailers, viz. Thomas Newton, a tall Man, about 35 Years old, with a blue great Coat, and red Plush Breeches, an old duffeld Great Coat: The other a Genoa Man, named John Domingo, can ſpeak but broken Engliſh, of a ſwarthy Complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid Men, or either of them, and brings them to John Abraham Denormandie at Briſtol, or to John Bard in Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings for each, beſides reaſonable Charges, paid by

John Abraham Denormandie,
or John Bard. ⊙

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Benjamin Eaſtburn, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay their reſpective Debts; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to come and adjuſt the ſame with

Ann Eaſtburn, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

BY James Oſwald in Front-Street, at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Turner, and by William Wallace, at the Upper-End of Second-Street, Sugar Bakers, Choice double refin'd LOAF-SUGAR Eighteen-pence the Pound; ſingle refin'd, Sugar Candy, Mollaſſes, &c. Reaſonable Prices Alſo fine Imperial TEA.

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